

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.
WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1861.

HATTERAS.
We learn from the Northern Progress of yesterday, that the steamer Winslow, which left the neighborhood soon after the surrender, arrived at Newbern at 10 o'clock on Thursday night. Lieut. Citizen, of Captain Lamb's company, having escaped, came up in the Winslow. From him the Progress obtained the following particulars:

The Federal steamers, eleven in number, commenced the bombardment on Wednesday, and the Forts, Clark and Hatteras, returned the fire. It was kept up till dark with but little loss on our side. On yesterday morning the conflict was renewed and continued till about 11 o'clock, when, after a desperate resistance, our forces were compelled to surrender, and the whole garrison are now held as prisoners, save a few who escaped.

Our entire force at Hatteras, on Wednesday night, another gentleman informed us, was 335. Some few escaped, perhaps 50 or more, and Lt. Citizen thinks not more than 20 were killed and wounded. Probably 40 killed and about 20 wounded. He remained in the Fort till half an hour previous to its surrender, and from the land man in which his statements were made we have great confidence in them. The Federal fleet consisted of eleven steamers, four of which were large war steamers. The bombardment is represented by our informants as most terrific.

Lt. Knight and Lt. Murdoch were brought up wounded; Knight slightly in the arm, and Murdoch with his arm badly injured. Probably amputation will be necessary. The dead body of a Mr. Timble, we believe, from Newbern, was brought up. A news is said, and we can give no more this morning. We will give particulars hereafter as they reach us. Lt. Citizen says our men fought bravely until they were compelled to surrender, and the defeat to our arms is only to be attributed to the superiority of the fleet over our batteries. The ammunition given out at Fort Clark on Wednesday and the guns were spiked and abandoned, but Fort Hatteras returned the fire of the Federals till 11 o'clock after yesterday.

We regret to learn by a passenger who arrived here this morning that there are not wanting the gravest suspicions of treachery attaching to a person with the Confederate forces, who, when the squads were being transferred from Camp Clark to the breast-works at Hatteras, begged strongly to be taken, but was not particularly noticed, occupying a position which ranked him as a non-combatant. He was not seen again, and it is thought that he may have slipped out in a boat to the enemy and given them information. He straggled near a signal pole and may have made a signal which they understood, to the effect that our men were out of ammunition and would be reinforced on Thursday, as they would have been. The rumors in Goldsboro' designate the individual by name, but we do not feel at liberty to do so. One thing is certain, the capture of the gallant and popular Major Andrews, of Goldsboro', has roused that section to a mighty pitch of excitement.

At Newbern serious apprehensions are entertained for the safety of property, as it is known that the notorious Butler of "contraband" celebrity, is in command of the expedition. We again urge the completion of the necessary defensive works here, and the organization of all the force that can be brought into service. Why can't we have the works at Wyatt made and armed? How are our guns and ammunition at other points?

Daily Journal, 31st inst.
Our people are taking things in their own hands. They have to do so. The people of New Hanover County have companies in many of the State regiments and volunteer regiments in Virginia, they have them in the camps in this State, they have poured out their means liberally—they must do so again.

The men of the East must depend solely upon themselves while contributing far more than their quota to the general defense. Col. Fremont and General Gatlin must be sustained by the people. They are now operating here on means derived from the Safety Committee, not from Raleigh, to which however we must pay taxes.

Thank God the Military Board is gone. Let Governor Clark do something to redeem the State from the disgrace inflicted upon her by the disaster—the shameful sacrifice of our men at Hatteras. Brave men lean back in their chairs at Raleigh and po-po-lo! while men demand for adequate preparation! A big show in Virginia is a good thing, but a decent regard for our own exposed coasts is also a good thing—yes, a better thing.

A stitch in time saves nine, but we fear that there are not wanting those among the politicians of this State whose sectional prejudices are so large, and their souls so small that they would sooner see our sea-coast towns burned down—Wilmington particularly—than not. Call no troops from Virginia. Stop no more regiments. Give us the means and the coast people will take care of the coast themselves, and let their men in Virginia fight there.

North Carolina White.
We have had the opportunity of sampling some very fine Suppercup and Flowers Wine made in Robeson County, in this State. Mr. Hooper who has the wine for sale, at No. 3 North Water Street, assures us that the wine is the genuine unadulterated juice of the grape, without any addition of alcohol.

We rather lean to the Suppercup, but better Judges—those more critical in such matters speak of the Flowers as the truer wine. We could get along with either or even both.

EARTHQUAKE?—A few minutes since, a gentleman mentioned to us the fact that about five or half-past five this morning, he and his family noticed a succession of vibrations or shocks, which he thought must have been the shocks of an earthquake.

Now, we also felt this same vibration about the same time, so sensible as to wake us up from a half slumber. We tried to find some local cause—looked under the bed for a dog, if such could have got in, but found nothing. Has anybody else anything to report?

Daily Journal, 31st.
The sick list is quite large, and the regimental surgeon informs us that frequently, when he is cheered by a reduction of the list, indicating an improvement in the general health of the camp, he finds the whole ground thus gained almost immediately lost, as the result of the effects produced by a heavy rain wetting the men in their tents, wetting their bedding, their baggage, their food and themselves in cooking and eating. Mumps, Measles, etc., are around.

There are other matters relative to the military protection of the camp by batteries, entrenchments, etc., which do not come properly before us here. Whether Col. Radcliff's command occupies this camp or not, we take it for granted that the camp will be permanent, so long as the war continues and the coast is threatened; therefore it is that we insist so strongly upon the arrangements above suggested. We do not desire to reflect upon the Quartermaster at Wilmington about these things any more than we would against General Gatlin about military works of admitted necessity, for the construction of which the General has never been furnished with the means by the military authorities at the center, who express the opinion themselves, and impress it upon others, that the people down here are only "scared."

It would appear to be the almost unanimous wish of the Eight Regiment to take a land in the more stirring work going on in Virginia, and the regiment would make its mark if it got a chance to do so. The material of the regiment is not surpassed by that of any regiment in the service from this or any other State; it is made up of four New Hanover companies, two Bladen companies, two Columbus companies; one Robeson company and one Richmond company. The men have confidence in their officers, company and regimental, and the officers have confidence in their men, and they are right on both sides.

But we must stop. We have already been quite lengthy.

Camp Wyatt.
On Tuesday afternoon we started for Camp Wyatt in company with M. Cronly, Esq., and, trusting to his experience, we did not lose our way, but arrived just before sunset at the camp, which is fifteen miles from Wilmington in a southerly direction, and as the road is tolerably sandy, when it is not full of water, and the weather is reasonably hot, it is a good three hours and a half or four hours drive to the camp.

They have battalion drill and dress parade twice a week, on the evenings of Tuesday and Friday. We were just in time to be too late to see that of Tuesday. The men had already come off parade, and many of them were enjoying themselves and removing the dust of the parade ground by sea-bathing, while others were cooking supper or attending to other regimental duties. The weather being fine, the open air cooking and the other *fresco* arrangements looked pleasant enough, and the men all seemed in good humor and determined to make the best of everything.

Supper at seven—tattoo at nine—out lights at ten—by eleven hardly a sound was heard save the challenge of the sentinels or the roar of the ocean as its waves broke on the beach outside of the banks, and this last those accustomed to it never hear or are never conscious of hearing.

Walking around after dark, we found groups in front of the officers' tents of the several companies, talking, enjoying the cool, pleasant breeze, or quietly puffing "the weed." From the quarters of the men would occasionally come the sound of music, not unskillfully played, or now and then a melody, comic or sentimental, would be sung. At nine the roll was called, and at ten all lights put out, save in the regimental and company headquarters. Just before "the hour for retiring," some of "the boys," aided and abetted by Professor Williams, formerly a teacher of dancing in this place, but now a member of the Rifle Guards, executed some pieces of vocal and instrumental music with much taste, in the vicinity of the regimental headquarters. Nothing could be more orderly than the conduct of all the men in camp, nothing more respectable, and the most cordial relations appeared to exist between the officers themselves, as also between them and those under their command. If there was any thing different, we did not see it. We do not pretend to a knowledge of tactics or military science, but we could see that the different duties were carried on promptly, orderly and quietly.

The camp is on a high and dry level just on the margin of the Sound, near its head, where it is quite narrow, appearing not to be more than a stone's throw over to the banks, which, a little South of the camp, are heaved up into queer looking mounds of sand, no doubt, changing form after every heavy blow. The tents are pitched in regular rows, forming streets, the parade ground being to the South. There is abundance of excellent water, there being one good well to each two companies. We heard no serious complaint in regard to commissary stores. The eating department appears to be satisfactory. Occasionally the mosquitoes get thick according to the direction of the wind and other circumstances; but they are tame, very tame. You can kill as many of them as you please, if that affords you any satisfaction.

Upon the whole, on Tuesday evening the occasion was a pleasant one to us. The weather was delightful. We were pleased to see everybody and everybody seemed pleased to see us; from Col. Radcliff and all his officers and men we received every courtesy and attention.

This is the pleasant side of the picture. We regret to say it has another and less pleasant side—to which we will soon come. The morning drill is from six to seven. While standing on the parade ground observing the companies, an officer reported to the Colonel that a steamer was in sight, nearly abreast of the camp. When examined through a glass, she proved to be a side-wheel steamer, with large top-lamper, bearing Southwest.

Presently the rain, which had been threatening, poured down—the roar of the drill being finished about that time, the men double-quick to their quarters. Happy those who had quarters fit to protect them. There being no cover for the several cooking arrangements, the perfect torrents of water that poured down drove the men away, deluged the food, and damped or extinguished many of the fires. Even if it had not been the case, none of the messes could have stood at the tables to eat in the open air in such a rain. We looked into sundry of the men's tents, and found them hardly drier than where there were no tents. The water might have been slightly sifted getting through, but it nearly all got through, nevertheless. The least of these were appropriately stamped "Leakwise—J. M. M." It is said that Mr. Morehead got a contract to furnish these tents to the State at the rate of fifteen dollars each.

If so—(we only speak from common report)—he must have got twice the value of them for any purpose. For the purpose of tents they are really worth nothing. The material is inferior. Totally unsuited for tents. So open in its texture that one might suffer from it and mosquito netting. In truth, it is hardly better than common sheeting.

There are other, smaller tents, made from a superior article of Georgia duck; their only serious difficulty being in regard to their size. No tent without a cap is perfectly dry, but the high-pitched tents belonging to the Wilmington Light Infantry are as nearly so as may be. It is true they are of superior material. We understand that Captain Rankin is having tents made here by Mr. Griffith, to take the place of the most defective tents. When this is done; when the floors are plank and raised, and there are shelters built for cooking and eating, there will be far less need for hospital accommodations, and when the hospital accommodations are made more adequate, there will be far more chance for the men to recover quickly.

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The Disaster.
We give below certain items of intelligence in the order in which they reached us. Our telegraphic dispatch shows the strength of the attacking force by sea and land:

HATTERAS BATTERY.—A gentleman who left Beaufort yesterday morning, reports that heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Hatteras Inlet on Wednesday, commencing at 4 P. M., and closing at 12 o'clock at night. Firing was resumed on Thursday morning just before the cars left for Goldsboro'.

An official dispatch received this morning from Newbern via Goldsboro', says that Hatteras Battery and 635 of our men, including Col. Bradford and Com. Barron, have been taken prisoners by the Federal fleet.

The dispatch says that the Batteries were taken yesterday at 11 o'clock, A. M. This confirms the report brought here last evening by the gentleman from Beaufort, that firing recommenced yesterday morning. It is about 50 miles from the Battery to Newbern (by water), and a steamer had time to get up to Newbern last night for an extra train to be sent to Goldsboro', where the news could be telegraphed to this place this morning, as it was received. We are well convinced that the above could have been accomplished, and although the capture of the Hatteras Battery is to be regretted, we place the fullest confidence in the dispatch, as we know it to be official.

Reimbursements are useless, we suppose. It is better in the time of trial to suggest what can be done—to urge its doing, and to do all that can be done to help forward.

Recent events coming home to our own homes, approaching to our own doors, will go far to show whether we were panic-stricken when we appealed so strongly for the construction of efficient works for the defense of our coast. Over and over again have we sounded the alarm, until we made ourselves odious to the complacent head-men of the Capitol, a thing which we regretted but for which we did not reproach ourselves. Can those who so vehemently did not like our course, say that they have nothing with which to reproach themselves. If they do, who will believe them?

The force at Hatteras has fallen into the hands of the enemy not in any want of gallantry on their part, but because they had not sufficient amount of ammunition, and because they were neither sustained nor had works sufficiently tenable to resist the heavy force brought against them (4000 men and 100 guns) There was no provision made to secure their retreat.

But the reply to all who urge anything, has heretofore been "Oh, no, there is no danger, you are only scared." The people's blood is enough of this, they must act at once themselves. There has been no earthly use in depending upon the authorities, so far, at least.

Col. Fremont is the superior officer of Artillery in this section. Let the people sustain him in carrying out immediate measures for the defense of this part of the State. Let us have the guns. There are plenty of them at Portsmouth. By and by, after a while, quick as we can, don't be in a hurry, don't bother us, won't do any longer. We have seen and borne with that sort of thing long enough. Break up the circumlocution. This is no time for manœuvring for office or political preference. We must rouse up our energies and repel this midnight attack.

Pity some or all of the no-danger-nobody-hurt—you are scared officials and others we wot of, had not been down at Hatteras in place of Bradford and Barron.

Daily Journal, 31st inst.
For the Gulf.
We have been shown a private letter from Charleston, dated yesterday, which says that a fleet of Federal steamers passed off that bar on the day previous, supposed to be destined for the Gulf. They may, however, make a predatory attack on other parts of the Southern coast.

We have reason to believe that there are men of Southern birth on board the marauding fleets now off our Southern coasts. What they deserve is not for us to say, but we cannot help thinking.

The one great object of these raids, apart from inherent dishonor, sheer devilishness, is to create a diversion in favor of the menaced Lincolns in Virginia, Missouri and Maryland. Washington is trembling. Let it fall. There are men enough left to repel any attack they can now make, without withdrawing a man from Virginia, or seriously delaying the transmission of new recruits there.

We ask the Legislature to act in the way of means—let the Confederate bonds in the hands of the authorities be immediately made a basis of credit for the obtaining of such things as must be bought, and hands can be procured to do the labor on the necessary works at once without pay. With ordnance, arms and ammunition, the men and the labor will come at once of themselves.

Mr. McDowell.
We have before us a letter from T. D. McDowell, Esq., delegate from this district in the Confederate Congress, now in session at Richmond, which letter was written in bed, to which we regret to learn Mr. McDowell has been confined for over five weeks, unable to sit up but for a few moments at a time.

Mr. McDowell had been unwell before Congress met, but on going on to Richmond was taken seriously ill. He could receive no attention there, and was compelled to decide between coming home and almost certain death. In this view his physician concurred.

He is now believed to be improving, but slowly, and it may yet be long before he can attend to any thing. His physicians insist upon his taking a trip to the mountains as the most speedy way of restoring his health, and it is probable that he will do so as soon as he can attain sufficient strength.

Before leaving for Richmond, Mr. McDowell received a number of letters, to none of which he was able to reply. There are no doubt a number for him now in Richmond, which he has ordered to be sent to him at home; but it will be several weeks before he can have strength to reply to them. Correspondents will thus see why it is that they have received no answers to their letters addressed to Mr. McDowell. He relies upon their kind feelings to forgive him for an apparent neglect which he was wholly unable to prevent.

COMMANDER BOWTLE. U. S. N., reached this city Monday, unarrested, from New York. It will be recalled that this man's arrival here some two weeks since was announced in the papers at the time. His movements seem to have excited the suspicion of the authorities and caused him to be watched.

He went from here to Norfolk, where, we believe, he claims to have property, and at the time of his arrest was making his way back to the United States via Knoxville.

COMMANDER BOWTLE. A citizen of Washington, D. C., where he has resided since his suspension, on half pay, by President Buchanan, some two years ago. The President suspended him from the navy for having, without leave, brought his vessel home from a West India cruise. *Richmond Examiner.*

THE FEELING IN FRANCE.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Herald writes: "For a month past the cause of the North has been losing ground in the press of Paris—a fact due mainly to the untiring labors of the agents of the Southern Confederacy, so long as circumstances will not permit the recognition of their independence, they endeavor to accomplish the next best thing, which is the conversion of public opinion to the justice of their cause. Whether they have money at their disposal for this purpose or not, we cannot tell; we only know that the change in the tone of the French journals has taken place, and is much remarked upon by the French people."

The disastrous defeat of the Union army at Manassas has served to increase the popular hostility to the North. A Paris, lately a ministerial journal, now proclaims that the North has shown itself incapable of struggling against the South, and recognizes the French Government to be in a position to recognize the new Confederacy, and thus put an end to the unnatural strife. The *Journal des Debats*, the most respected and the officers have confidence in their men, and they are right on both sides.

For the Journal.
Cape Hatteras Inlet has been taken. A gallant band of North Carolina soldiers, who had been stationed at the enemy's camp, has been thrown upon the patriotic zeal of our citizens. The coast along Pamlico Sound is exposed to the ravages of ruthless marauders, who are now at any point, burning and stealing at pleasure. Oh, the warning voice of prudent and well meaning citizens had been heard in time! Then all this might have been prevented, and all this blood and steel at sea, and the "nobody would be hurt." Will those men, who but a few weeks ago assured us that every point on our coast was sufficiently guarded, and that there was no cause for alarm, be so candid and generous now as to apologize to those whom they charged with inefficiency for bringing the subject of our miserable coast defenses before the public? Will they be humble and candid enough now, to blame themselves, and to strain every nerve with a view of atoning for past delinquencies? Or will they make evil worse by persisting in the course they have so far pursued? They are the people's servants, and as such are responsible to the people for their public acts. It is the people's duty to demand that the shore could have been accomplished, and although the capture of the Hatteras Battery is to be regretted, we place the fullest confidence in the dispatch, as we know it to be official.

Recriminations are useless, we suppose. It is better in the time of trial to suggest what can be done—to urge its doing, and to do all that can be done to help forward.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.
President Davis' health is improving, but he is still too unwell to attend to public business, in consequence of which no bills have been approved to-day.

The "Chatters" say that we are of the eve of important events.

The advance picket guards collided near Fall Church, near Leesville, on Wednesday night. The Federals were worsted and driven in.

The Alabama in this city held a meeting to-night to arrange about having a hospital. The Georgians, Louisianians, and Mississippians are moving for a similar purpose.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 28th, 1861.
Congress will very probably adjourn on Saturday or Monday.

News about Gen. Flood's capture of Federals and wagons, is believed at Staunton this morning, but the reports are so rife and so conflicting, that even the truth is often doubted and error credited.

The President signed several bills to-day, but I could not learn the nature of them.

Hon. Mr. Claiborne, of Alabama, offered a resolution, which passed unanimously, that the President is hereby requested to cause to be prepared a stand of colors and sword for the President, by contribution of members of this body, to be presented to Col. Howell Cobb, as a testimonial of the high esteem in which he is held by the members of the Confederate Congress.

The mail agent on the Central cars reports that General Floyd was surprised on Monday, and that he was captured on Tuesday day he went in pursuit of the enemy and captured one hundred and seventy-five men and thirty wagons. The killed and wounded are not reported.

Richmond, Va., Aug. 30th, 1861.
The Petersburg Express of this morning says that it learns from reliable authority that the fleet under Gen. Butler took Fort Hatteras on Wednesday morning.

The fort surrendered after firing twenty guns at the fleet. The fort was under the command of Capt. Barron, formerly of the Federal army, with three hundred and thirty men.

Butler's force was over a thousand, with the frigates Minnesota and Wabash, and steamers Pawnee, Monticello, Harriet Lane, Adelaide, and other vessels.

Loss of life on either side is not reported. The Federals are said to have captured a number of prisoners, but the number is not reported. See our editorial as to the time, &c.

From the North and West, via Louisville & Mobile.
Louisville, Ky., Aug. 29th, 1861.
Hon. Chas. F. Adams, Minister to England, states that the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States is merely a question of time.

The news from the North and West is of no interest. Special dispatches to the Cincinnati papers say that owing to unavoidable circumstances, our forces under Col. Tyler suffered a defeat at Lexington, on Tuesday.

The Secretary of War has ordered the Superintendent of the Western Union line to transmit no messages to or from the Federals' States. This order is said to have been issued running through Norfolk and Lexington, but does not affect the line between them.

New York, Aug. 28th, 1861.
Anderson, who was arrested here on Tuesday, implicated Ben. Wood and Isaiah Rynders as Southern correspondents.

A dispatch says that the British ship Simonds has been lying in the port of Quebec for three weeks, flying the secession flag.

The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser says that Gen. McClellan will go over the Potomac and inspect the army of the Potomac. The correspondent will be allowed to go.

Cotton has advanced 2 1/2 cents to 24 1/2 cents at 10 cents.

The New York Herald says that extreme measures are to be taken to suppress the rebellion in the South, and that "detective officers" will attend every train leaving the city, to intercept packages.

The British war vessel hercules (Pinae) is below. A special Washington dispatch to the P. M. says that the Confederates are concentrating a large number between Chain Bridge and Leesburg.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28th, 1861.
The steamer Patrick Henry ran the blockade at Fortress Monroe.

The expected expedition from Fortress Monroe sailed under the command of Gen. Butler, and consisted of the frigates Minnesota and the Wabash & Pawnee, and gun boats Monticello and Harriet Lane, with four hundred guns and four thousand men—destination unknown.

Rumors, rife last night and this morning, of a reported fight on the other side of the river, and a victory of the Confederates, were not confirmed.

McClellan returned from there at last—past eleven o'clock last night, but nothing important has been elicited. Three Cavalry and three Infantry Companies are reported to have been sent to the front by the Federals into the vicinity of Full Cross Roads.

The steamer Philadelphia has arrived from Fortress Monroe, and reports that the Confederates are in a state of confusion. A signal rocket was sent up from the Maryland shore, which evidently conveyed intelligence of her presence. She sailed on Monday morning, and was followed by the gun boats Harriet Lane and the Wabash.

At Fortress Monroe a flag of truce brought Capt. Hory and crew of the ship A. Thompson, captured off Savannah by the Division of the Potomac. The crew of the ship, the Confederates are in a large force, and also at Newell's Point.

It is reported that heavy firing has been heard near Potomacville, Md.; supposed to have been an engagement between Gen. Stone's advanced guard and some of Gen. John's force.

Boston, Aug. 28, 1861.
The resigned officers of the brigade Congress have been sent to Fort La Fayette.

MEMPHIS, TENN., Aug. 28, 1861.
Advices via Paducah report a battle at Cape Girardeau on yesterday, and that the Confederates were victorious. Cairo was in confusion in consequence.

A bloody battle took place at Cape Girardeau, near Sumnerville, Va., on the 26th. Col. Tyler's force of one hundred men were surrounded while at breakfast. Two hundred were missing. After a desperate fight, they cut their way through the Federals, and escaped. The Confederates are reported to be killed: Capt. Dyer, Sheriff, and several others.

Several Federals were killed and wounded in the skirmishes on the Virginia side on Tuesday.

SANTA FE, Aug. 17th, 1861.
Seven hundred and fifty troops from Fort Sumner were surrendered to three hundred Texas Rangers and the remainder belonging to three companies of mounted men and the horses.